ANALYSIS FACTOR – FACTORS AFFECTING THE RESULT OF OPERATING SURPLUS (SHU) COOPERATIVE MICRO INDONESIA (KOPSYAH BMI) PERIOD 2014 – 2016

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	The cooperative has the purpose of prospering members on especially and society in general, to achieve these goals then the cooperative was oriented to the advantage to achieve prosperity. Not only profit-oriented but in profit as well. The data needed in this research is monthly financial report of Sharia Cooperative Benteng Mikro Indonesia Tangerang, the balance sheet and the report on the calculation of operating surplus. Data taken from the monthly financial statements of assets, business volume, number of members, own capital, loan capital, and Time of Operating Surplus (SHU). The period taken in this study is January 2014 until December 2016. The regression coefficient of asset, business volume, number of members, own capital and loan capital are positive and significant at the 5% level. The coefficient determination (Adjusted R Square) of 0.820 means 82.0% variable Y can be explained by X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 the remaining (18.0%) influenced by other factors. The value of F arithmetic of 27.318 compared with the value of F table (dk numerator = 5, and dk denominator = nm – 1 = 36 – 5 – 1 = 30; α = 2.53, so F arithmetic > F table then there is a significant relationship between variables X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 with Y.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Economic development in Indonesia requires the community to play an active role in all aspects of economic activity. The government as an agent of development seeks to promote economic growth and improve the economic climate by opening up wider employment opportunities. To achieve these objectives, the government encourages

cooperative institutions which are the cornerstones of the Indonesian economy to grow and develop so as to provide benefits to the community so that it can become the backbone of the national economy.

Human beings are very limited. Not all and wishes can be achieved, because of the limited resources, costs, and other choices. In tackling this limitation, the Government is also trying to build economic growth and improve the economic climate, by opening up a wider business sector. To achieve that goal, the government strongly supports the existence of institutions for society that is cooperative that is expected to provide benefits for the community. Indonesia is a predominantly Muslim country. Then the economic system is expected to be based on sharia. Sharia-based system is better because it is free from usury in accordance with the guidance in *Q.s al-Baqarah 275:*

> *"Those who consume usury cannot stand, but like the establishment of a man possessed by a demon because of insanity. That is because they say that buying and selling equals usury. In fact, Allah has put the jaul-buy and forbidden usury. Whosoever gets a warning from his god, then he stops, then what he has earned first belongs to him and his affairs (up) to God. Whoever repeats, then they are the inhabitants of hell, they are eternal in it "Ministry of Religious Affairs (2010:47).*

The motor of sharia system is initiated by syariah banking system and it is only continued with other sectors.

Marked by the founding of Bank Muamalat in 1991. To accommodate the needs of the community, before 1992, has established several nonbank financial institutions whose activities apply sharia. The condition of Indonesian society that the majority of Muslims become a great opportunity for the establishment of Islamic financial institutions and continues to grow until today. One syariah financial institution is a sharia cooperative.

Cooperative according to Law RI No.: 25/1992 is defined as a business entity consisting of a person or a legal entity cooperative with the basis of its activities based on the principle of cooperatives as well as the people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship.

The cooperative has the purpose of prospering members on especially and society in general, to achieve these goals then the cooperative was oriented to the advantage to achieve prosperity. Not only profit-oriented but in profit as well. And need to get a decent result, in order to maintain business productivity by generating the rest of the operating surplus.

The profits in the cooperative are called the remaining results of the Operating Surplus (SHU) as stipulated in Law No. 25 of 1992 Article 45 paragraph 1 that the remaining business revenue is the income of the cooperative obtained in one book year minus cost, depreciation and other obligations including tax in the relevant fiscal year. The remaining results of the resulting business will be reduced to a reserve fund, and distributed to members according to the services the members undertake. The amount of SHU produced gives an idea that the cooperative has been well managed and professional.

The cooperative requires the active participation of its members in all the contribution of cooperative activities to be able to grow on its own strength. One form of member role is in terms of investment. Although the cooperative is not a form of capital, but as a business entity in order to maintain production required capital for business

continuity. Sources of capital are derived from their own capital, namely principal savings, mandatory savings, reserve funds, grants, while loan capital consists of members, other cooperatives, banks and financial institutions, bond issuance, and other legitimate sources.

Savings and Loans Cooperatives and Shariah Financing is a cooperative whose business activities include savings, loans and financing in accordance with sharia principles, including managing *zakat*, *infaq* / alms and *waqaf* and abbreviated as Sharia Cooperatives (KOPSYAH). This cooperative was born and domiciled in Tangerang, and named Sharia Cooperative Micro Fort Indonesia (KOPSYAH BMI). This cooperative is a community cooperative focusing on micro business.

Given the rapidly growing global competition, the needs of cooperative members and society in general are increasing. To anticipate this, the cooperative needs to increase the volume of its business so that the rest of the business results obtained increases. To increase the volume of business requires additional assets and capital is very large. And the need for additional capital can be met with loan capital.

The collection of capital carried out jointly both own capital and loan capital will move the business and affect the remaining results of the business. But the Sharia Cooperative BMI uses larger loan capital to run its business. Then it will likely minimize the amount of residual business results.

Based on the above background, the author intends to write a proposal with the title: *"Analysis Factor – Factors Affecting the Result of Operating Surplus (SHU) Cooperative Micro Indonesia (Kopsyah BMI) Period 2014 – 2016"*

1.2. Restricting the Problem

Considering the many factors that influence the Operating Surplus (SHU), the researcher limits only factor of assets, business volume, number of members, own capital and loan capital affecting SHU in Sharia Cooperative BMI.

1.3. Formulation of the problem

From the background of the above problem, the author formulates the problem as follows:

(a) Does the asset affect the size of the Operating Surplus (SHU) in the Sharia Cooperative BMI?

(b) Does the volume of business affect the size of the Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI?

(c) Does the capital itself affect the size of the Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI?

(d) Does the loan capital affect the amount of Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI?

(e) Does the asset, business volume, own capital and loan capital affect the amount of Time of Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI?

1.4. Research Purposes

In accordance with the above problem formulation, the above research objectives are:

(a) To know the effect of assets on the amount of Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI.

(b) To know the effect of business volume on the amount of Time Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI.

(c) To know the influence of own capital to the amount of Time Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI.

(d) To know the effect of loan capital on the amount of Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI.

(e) To know the assets, business volume, own capital and loan capital have an effect on to the amount of Time Operating Surplus (SHU) in Sharia Cooperative BMI.

1.5. Benefits of Research
(a) Theoretical Benefits

(1) It is expected that this research can contribute and benefit in cooperative development especially in the case of SHU.

(2) To prove the importance of obtaining SHU at KOPSYAH BMI Tangerang

(3) To add insight and experience to the author

(b) Practical Benefits

(1) It is expected to be useful and can contribute to KOPSYAH BMI Tangerang to increase the acquisition of SHU

(2) As a consideration for KOPSYAH BMI Tangerang in formulating strategies to increase the acquisition of SHU.

RESEARCH AND TECHNIQUES METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS
2.1 Research Methods
2.1.1 Understanding Research Methods

Sugiyono (2013: 2) states the research method is basically a scientific way to get data with a specific purpose and usefulness. The research method used by writer is quantitative method. Quantitative methods according to sugiyono (2013: 7) is a scientific method / scientific because it has met the scientific norms are concrete, objective, measurable, rational, and systematic. This method is called quantitative method because the research data in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics.

2.1.2 Type of Research

The type of data used in this study using secondary data type is time series data. Secondary data according to Sugiyono (2003: 137) is a source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through others or through documents. The data needed in this research is monthly financial report of Sharia Cooperative.

Benteng Mikro Indonesia Tangerang, the balance sheet and the report on the calculation of operating surplus. Data taken from the monthly financial statements of assets, business volume, number of members, own capital, loan capital, and Time of Operating Surplus (SHU). The period taken in this study is January 2014 until December 2016.

2.1.3 Research Sites

Cooperative Shariah Benteng Mikro Indonesia, Tangerang. Ruko The Times Square No. 83318 Jln Boulevard Andalucia Paramount Land Tangerang 15334.

2.1.4 Research Objects

The object of this study used is Sharia Cooperative Indonesian Benteng Mikro Indonesia (KOPSYAH BMI) Tangerang period 2014-2016.

2.1.5 Research Data Sources

The source of data in this study was obtained directly by the authors of the Indonesian Benteng Mikro Cooperative Office, Ruko The Times Square no. 83318 Jln Boulevard Andalucia Paramount Land Tangerang 15334.

2.1.6 Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition of suwarno hunting (2006: 68) is a concept defined by reference to other concepts. Conceptual definitions are useful for making the logic of the hypothesis formulation process. The operational definition of the variables used in this study will be explained in full as follows:

(a) **Independent Variables, according to Sugiyono (2013, 39):** In Indonesian language is often called the independent variable. The independent variable is the variable that influences or becomes the cause of the change or the incidence of the dependent variable (bound). Independent variables in this study are assets, business volume, number of members, own capital and loan capital.

(b) **Dependent variable, according to Sugiyono (2013, 39):** Often called dependent variable. The dependent variable is the variable that is affected or the result, because of the independent variables. Dependent variable in this research is Sharia Business Result (SHU).

2.1.7 Operational Definition

The operational definition by Sawarno (2006: 67) is a definition based on observable characteristics of what is being identified. The operational definition of the variables used in this study will be explained in full as follows:

(a) Remuneration of Operating Surplus (SHU) pursuant to Act No.: 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperation Chapter IX Article 45 SHU cooperative is the cooperative income obtained in one book year minus cost, depreciation, and other obligations including tax in the relevant fiscal year. SHU can be obtained from the Accounting Result Report. The data used in the form of monthly data from January 2014 to December 2016. The unit used to measure SHU in this research is Rupiah.

(b) Own capital, according to Law No.: 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives Chapter VII Article 41, capital itself is the capital derived from principal savings, mandatory savings, reserve funds, and donations. Own capital can be obtained from the Financial Position Report or Sharia Equity Balance Sheet. The data used in the form of monthly data in the period January 2014 to December 2016. The unit used to measure the amount of capital itself in this study is the Rupiah.

(c) Loan Capital, according to Firdaus & Susanto (2002 & 2004, 73) capital sourced from members, other cooperatives, banks and financial institutions, the issuance of bonds and other debt, other legitimate sources. Loan capital can be obtained from the Financial Position Report or Sharia Balance Sheet Part of Liabilities. The data used in the form of monthly data in the period January 2014 to December 2016. The unit used to measure the amount of capital itself this study is the Rupiah.

(d) The volume of business, according to Sitio and Tamba (2001: 141), the volume of business is the total value of sales or receipts of goods or services in a period or year of the book concerned. Thus the volume of cooperative business is the accumulated value of goods and services received since the beginning of the January book year until the end of December. The volume of business can be obtained from the Report of Sharia Revenue Business Partnership Calculation. The data used in the form of monthly data in the period January 2014 to December 2016. The unit used to measure the amount of capital itself in this study is the Rupiah.

(e) Assets, in accordance with ETAP financial accounting standards (2009), "Assets are resources controlled by the entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to be obtained by the entity". Assets can be obtained from Sharia Asset Balance Sheet Report. The data used in the form of monthly data in the period January 2014 to December 2016. The unit used to measure the amount of capital itself in this study is the Rupiah.

(f) The number of members, according to Law No.: 17 of 2012 on cooperatives article 26 paragraph 1, that: members of the cooperative is the owner and simultaneous users of cooperative services. The number of members can be obtained from the Performance Improvement Report of Sharia Cooperative Service Range. The data used in the form of monthly data from January 2014 to December 2016.

2.2 Data Analysis Technique

According Sugiyono (2013, 147) data analysis activities are grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables of all respondents, presenting data taip variables studied, perform calculations to test the hypothesis that has been proposed. The data analysis techniques that researchers use are:

(A) Simple Linear Regression Analysis

According Sugiyono (2013: 270) is based on the functional or causal relationship of one independent variable with one dependent variable. Simple Linear Regression equation is like this: **Y = a + bX**

> *Where:*
>> **Y =** Subject in the predicted dependent variable
>> **X =** The subject of an independent variable that has a certain value
>> **a =** Constants
>> **b =** regression coefficient (slope); Response generated by Predictor.

(B) Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2013: 277) used by researchers, if researchers intend to predict how the state (ups and downs) the dependent variable (criterium), if two or more independent variables as a predictor factor manipulated (increased value). So multiple regression analysis will be done when the number of independent variables minimal 2. In this study used a significance level of 0.05 or 5 percent. Regression model used is:

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots + e$$

Information:

$\hat{Y}$ = Time of Operating Surplus KOPSYAH BMI Tangerang

X_1 = Assets

X_2 = Business Volume

X_3 = Number of Members

X_4 = Total own capital

X_1 = Total loan capital

b_0 = Intercept

b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5 = Regression Coefficients

e = Stochastic Fault Level (disturbance)

(C) Simple Correlation Analysis

A simple correlation analysis is the relationship between two variables. In the calculation of correlation will be obtained correlation coefficient which shows the closeness of the relationship between two variables.

The correlation coefficient value ranges from 0 to 1 or 0 to -1. The value is closer to 1 or -1, the closer the relationship, if close to 0 then the relationship is getting weaker. The correlation coefficient value can be described as follows:

$$r = \frac{n \sum X_1Y_1 - (\sum X_1)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\left(n \sum X_1^2 - (\sum X_1)^2 \left(n \sum Y_1^2\right) - (n \sum Y_1)^2\right)}}$$

Where:

r = Correlation Coefficient

X_1 = Assets

X_2 = Business Volume

X_3 = Number of Members

X_4 = Own Capital

X_5 = Loan Capital

Y = Time of Operating Surplus (SHU)

n = Number of samples

Source: *Sugiyono (2010)*

D. Multiple Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is the analysis used to measure the strength of the relationship between two or more variables, the greater the value of t the stronger the relationship. The calculation formula below:

$$R_{yx_1x_2} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2_{yx_1} + r^2_{yx_2} - 2r_{yx_1}r_{yx_2}r_{x_1x_2}}}{1 - r^2_{x_1x_{12}}}$$

Where:

$R_{yx_1x_2}$ = Correlation between variables X_1 and X_2 between together with variable Y

r_{yx_1} = Correlation between X_1 and Y

r_{xy_2} = Correlation between X_2 and Y

Source: *Sugiyono (2010)*

Table – 1: *Coefficient Value*

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0.00 – 0.199	Very low
0.20 – 0.399	Low
0.40 – 0.599	Medium
0.60 – 0.799	Strong
0.80 – 1.000	Very strong

Source: *Sugiyono (2012)*

(E) Coefficient of Determination (R_2)

The coefficient of determination (R_2) or R Square is used to see what percent of the variation of the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable. Testing is done by formulating the hypothesis as follows: The analysis is calculated by squaring the coefficients found by the formula:

$$KD = r^2 \times 100\%$$

Where:

KD = Coefficient of determination

r^2 = Coefficient of correlation squared

(F) Partial Test of Hypothesis (t-test)

According to Brink (2000: 225), the t test is a classical technique for analyzing the differences between the two groups. The t test for one sample in one population will test whether the population averages are equal to a particular data. While the t test for two samples tested whether the average of two populations is the same or different. The statistical formula Test 't' as follows:

$$t_{court} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Where

**t =** The test results are of significant level

r = Correlation coefficient

n = Amount of data

In order to calculate the correlation coefficient can be known then the calculation results from t test statistic (t arithmetic) is then compared t-table. The significance level is 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$), meaning that if the null hypothesis is rejected with 95% confidence level, then correlation between correlation between two variables.

Figure – 1: *Two-Party Test Curves*

Rejection Area H_0 Acceptance area H_0 Rejection Area H_0
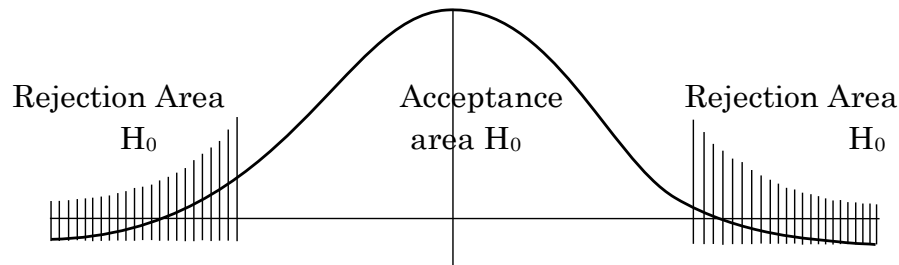
Source: *(Sugiyono, 2013: 226)*

To know rejected or not stated with criteria as follows:

- If > then H_0 is in rejection area, means H_a accepted means between variables x and y variables have effect.
- If < then H_0 is in the area of acceptance, H_a means rejected means between variables x and y variables have no effect.

(G) Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F-Test)

Baroroh (2008: 79) suggests that the test F or also called the Anova test has a function similar to the t test, namely to determine whether there is difference in the average or the mean of the data. The difference in the F test with the t test lies in the data group. In the F test the data group to be tested may be more than two groups. F test is often used for experimental design. To know the value of f arithmetic used the formula:

$$f_{count} = \frac{R^2/K}{1 - R^2/n - K - 1}$$

Where:

R^2 = Coefficient of determination

K = Number of variables

n = amount of data

To determine the hypothesis is accepted or rejected, the authors compare between F arithmetic with F table.

- If $F_{count} < F_{table}$ then H_0 accepted and H_a rejected, meaning independent variable does not significantly influence dependent variable.
- If $F_{count} > F_{table}$ then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted, meaning independent variables significantly influence the dependent variable.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the influence or relationship in linear or one independent variable with one variable dependent.

(1) Asset Influence Analysis Against SHU

Table – 2: *Simple Linear Regression (X₁ Against Y)*

Coefficients[a]					
Model	**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1 (Constant)	737335328.474	2330567642.090		.316	.754
Assets	.023	.010	.369	2.316	.027

   a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: Data Processed with SPSS

> **Y = 737335328.474 + 0.023 X₁**
> (a) Constant of 737335328.474 means if the value of assets 0, then the SHU of 737335328.474.
> (b) Coefficient of variable asset regression equal to 0,023 meaning if asset increase one unit, then SHU will increase 0,023.

3.2 Simple Correlation Analysis

(1) Analysis of the Effect of Assets on SHU

Table – 3: *Simple Correlation (X₁, Against Y)*

Correlations				
Pearson Correlation		SHU	SHU	1.000
			assets	.369
		assets	SHU	.369
			assets	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)		SHU	SHU	.
			assets	.013
		assets	SHU	.013
			assets	.
N		SHU	SHU	36
			assets	36
		assets	SHU	36
			assets	36
Bootstrap for Pearson Correlation[a]	Bias	SHU	SHU	.000
			assets	-.011
		assets	SHU	-.011
			assets	.000
	Std. Error	SHU	SHU	.000
			assets	.152

			assets	SHU	.152
				assets	.000
95% Confidence Interval	Lower	SHU	SHU	1.000
				assets	.026
			assets	SHU	.026
				assets	1.000
	Upper	SHU	SHU	1.000
				assets	.616
			assets	SHU	.616
				assets	1.000

a. *Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples*

Based on the above table exposes the correlation coefficient value of 0.369 between (X_1) assets to (Y) SHU, the value has a direct relationship level according to the table of coefficient intervals. This value means the relationship between the two variables is low. That is, if the asset variable increases, then SHU will increase and vice versa. The significance in this study is 0.027 which is smaller than 0.05. Based on the provisions, if the significant number <0.05 then the relationship between the two variables is significant.

Based on SPSS output table, the result of asset variable with SHU shows that the correlation coefficient correlation between the two variables is significant and low.

3.3 Business Volume Against SHU
3.2.1. Descriptive Statistics Data Analysis
(A) Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the influence or relationship in linear or one independent variable with one variable dependent.

(1) Effect of Effect of Business Volume on SHU

Table – 4: *Simple Linear Regression (X_2, Against Y)*

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1331606502,000	642491109,100		2,073	,046
Business Volume	,145	,017	,825	8,511	,000
a. Dependent Variable: SHU					

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Y = 1331606502,000 + 0,145 X_2

(a) The constant of 1331606502,000 means if the volume value is 0, then the SHU is 1331606502,000.

(b) The regression coefficient of variable business volume of 0.145 means that if the volume of business increases one unit, then the SHU will increase by 0.145.

3.4 Simple Correlation Analysis
(1) Analysis of the Effect of Business Volume on SHU

Table – 5: *Simple Correlation (X₂, Against Y)*

Correlations				
Pearson Correlation		SHU	SHU	1,000
			volume of business	,825
		volume of business	SHU	,825
			volume of business	1,000
Sig. (1-tailed)		SHU	SHU	.
			volume of business	,000
		volume of business	SHU	,000
			volume of business	.
N		SHU	SHU	36
			volume of business	36
		volume of business	SHU	36
			volume of business	36
Bootstrap for Pearson Correlationa	Bias	SHU	SHU	,000
			volume of business	-,008
		volume of business	SHU	-,008
			volume of business	,000
	Std. Error	SHU	SHU	,000
			volume of business	,067
		volume of business	SHU	,067
			volume of business	,000
	95% Confidence Interval	Lower	SHU	SHU	1,000
				volume of business	,651
			volume of business	SHU	,651
				volume of business	1,000
		Upper	SHU	SHU	1,000
				volume of business	,918
			volume of business	SHU	,918
				volume of business	1,000

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

SPSS Based on the above table describes the correlation coefficient value of 0.825 between (X₂) business volume to (Y) SHU, the value has the same relationship level

according to the table of coefficient intervals. This value means the relationship between the two variables is very strong. That is, if the volume of business volume increases, then SHU will increase and vice versa. Significance in this research is 0.005 which is smaller than 0.05. Based on the provisions, if the significant number <0.05 then the relationship between the two variables is significant.

Based on the SPSS output table, the result between the business volume variables with SHU shows that the correlation coefficient correlation between the two variables is significant and very strong.

3.5 Number of Members Against SHU
3.5.1 Descriptive Statistics Data Analysis
(A) Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the influence or relationship in linear or one independent variable with one variable dependent.

(1) Asset Influence Analysis Against SHU

Table – 6: *Simple Linear Regression (X$_3$ Against Y)*

Coefficients^a						
Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	2849405099,000	3220264754,000		,885	,382
	Number of Members	30772,664	31139,351	,167	,988	,330

  a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Y = 2849405099,000 + 30772,664 X$_3$

(a) Constant of 2849405099,000 means if the number of members the value of 0, then the SHU of 2849405099,000.

(b) Regression coefficient variable number of members amounted to 30772,664 means if the number of members increases one unit, then the SHU will increase 30772,664.

3.6 Simple Correlation Analysis
(1) Analysis of the Effect of the Number of Members on SHU

Table – 7: *Simple Correlation (X$_3$, Against Y)*

Correlations			
Pearson Correlation	SHU	SHU	1,000
		Number of Members	,167
	Number of Members	SHU	,167
		Number of Members	1,000
Sig. (1-tailed)	SHU	SHU	.
		Number of Members	,165

		Number of Members	SHU		,165
			Number of Members		.
N		SHU	SHU		36
			Number of Members		36
		Number of Members	SHU		36
			Number of Members		36
Bootstrap for Pearson Correlation[a]	Bias	SHU	SHU		,000
			Number of Members		-,012
		Number of Members	SHU		-,012
			Number of Members		,000
	Std. Error	SHU	SHU		,000
			Number of Members		,149
		Number of Members	SHU		,149
			Number of Members		,000
	95% Confidence Interval	Lower	SHU	SHU	1,000
				Number of Members	-,181
			Number of Members	SHU	-,181
				Number of Members	1,000
		Upper	SHU	SHU	1,000
				Number of Members	,412
			Jumlah Anggota	SHU	,412
				Number of Members	1,000
a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples					

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Based on the above table exposes the correlation coefficient value of 0.167 between (X_3) assets to (Y) SHU, the value has a direct relationship level according to the table of coefficient intervals. This value means the relationship between the two variables is very low. That is, if the variable number of members increases, then SHU will increase and vice versa. Significance in this study amounted to 0.330 greater than 0.05. Based on the provisions, if the significant number> 0.05 then the relationship between the two variables is not significant.

Based on SPSS output table, the result between variable of member number with SHU indicates that the correlation coefficient correlation between the two variables is not significant and very low.

3.7 Own Capital against SHU
3.7.1 Descriptive Statistics Data Analysis
(A) Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the influence or relationship in linear or one independent variable with one variable dependent.

(1) Analysis of the Effect of Own Capital on SHU

Table – 8: *Simple Linear Regression (X₄ Against Y)*

Coefficients^a					
Model	**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1 (Constant)	2686628662.106	1648012545.977		1.630	.112
Owner's equity	.037	.018	.342	2.125	.041

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

$$Y = 2686628662.106 + 0.037\ X_4$$

(a) Constant of 2686628662.106 means if the capital itself value 0, then SHU of 2686628662.106.

(b) Regression coefficient variable own capital of 0.037 means that if the capital itself increases one unit, then the SHU will increase 0.037.

3.8 Simple Correlation Analysis

(1) Analysis of the Effect of Own Capital on SHU

Table – 9: *Simple Correlation (X₄ Against Y)*

Correlations				
Pearson Correlation		SHU	SHU	1.000
			Owner's Equity	.342
		Owner's equity	SHU	.342
			Owner's Equity	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)		SHU	SHU	.
			Owner's Equity	.020
		Owner's equity	SHU	.020
			Owner's Equity	.
N		SHU	SHU	36
			Owner's Equity	36
		Owner's equity	SHU	36
			Owner's Equity	36
Bootstrap for Pearson Correlation^a	Bias	SHU	SHU	.000
			Owner's Equity	-.011
		Owner's equity	SHU	-.011
			Owner's Equity	.000
	Std. Error	SHU	SHU	.000
			Owner's Equity	.140

		Owner's equity	SHU		.140
			Owner's Equity		.000
95% Confidence Interval	Lower	SHU	SHU		1.000
			Owner's Equity		.027
		Owner's equity	SHU		.027
			Owner's Equity		1.000
	Upper	SHU	SHU		1.000
			Owner's Equity		.578
		Owner's equity	SHU		.578
			Owner's Equity		1.000

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Based on the above table describes the value of correlation coefficient of 0.342 between (X_4) own capital against (Y) SHU, the value has the level of directional relationship according to table coefficient interval. This value means the relationship between the two variables is low. That is, if the variable capital itself increases, then the SHU will increase and vice versa. The significance in this study is 0.020 which is smaller than 0.05. Based on the provisions, if the significant number <0.05 then the relationship between the two variables is significant.

Based on the SPSS output table, the result between the modal variable itself with the SHU indicates that the correlation coefficient correlation between the two variables is significant and low.

3.9 Loan Capital against SHU
3.9.1 Descriptive Statistics Data Analysis
Table – 10: *Descriptive Statistics (X_5 Against Y)*

		Statistic	Bootstrap[a]			
			Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
SHU	Mean	5977670354.94	21087668.14	536759610.81	4936688022.76	7077218261.49
	Std. Deviation	3545676892.435	-41804502.828	392571230.036	2742535485.297	4241312515.708
	N	36	0	0	36	36
	Loan Capital	35978777293.92	-17608636.60	4765364873.63	26590135088.94	46009891746.17
	Std. Deviation	30608801413.410	-468256924.829	2959753580.079	23785416551.428	35405296617.257
	N	36	0	0	36	36

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Based on the average loan capital (with n = 36) is 35978777293.92 with standard deviation 30608801413.410. The average size of SHU (with n = 36) is 5977670354.94 with standard deviation 3545676892.435.

3.9.2 Partial Test t

To know the effect of loan capital to SHU then used statistical method. Data accuracy is used SPSS 22 software.

(1) Analysis of the effect of loan capital on SHU

To test the hypothesis that is separate (partial) then used t-test. The value of t test and the significant level for loan capital of SHU can be seen in the table below.

Table – 11: *Partial Test t (X_5 Against Y)*

Coefficients[a]					
Model	**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1 (Constant)	4173435108.055	840984636.833		4.963	.000
Loan Capital	.050	.018	.433	2.800	.008

a. **Dependent Variable:** SHU

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

To test the hypothesis partially, it is necessary to do t test analysis that is by comparing t_{count} result with t_{table}. The significance level used is 5% if $t_{count} > t_{table}$, then H_a accepted and H_0 rejected. Whereas if $t_{count} < t_{table}$, then H_a rejected and H_0 accepted. Hypothesis 1: Loan capital variables have a significant effect on SHU.

Based on the results of SPSS 22 data processing in the above table, obtained the value of t_{count} of 4.963 <2.03011 (5% level) and the significant value obtained between variables X_5 and Y is 0.008 <0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted. The result can be concluded that there is significant influence between loan capital to SHU.

3.9.3 Coefficient of Determination Analysis (R²)

Below is a test of coefficient of determination (R^2) which is useful to know the magnitude of mudaraba influence (X_5) on SHU (Y).

(1) Loan Capital Analysis Against SHU

Table – 12: *Coefficient of Determination (X_5 Against Y)*

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.433[a]	.187	.164	3242873611.371

a. **Predictors:** (Constant), Loan Capital

b. **Dependent Variable:** SHU

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Based on the above data, the value of coefficient of determination (R Square) Loan capital to SHU is 0.187 or 18.7% so the effect of loan capital on SHU is 18.7% and the remaining 81.3% (100% - 18.7%) influenced by other factors or other variables.

3.9.4 Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the influence or relationship in linear or one independent variable with one variable dependent.

(1) Effect Analysis of Loan Capital against SHU

Table – 13: *Simple Linear Regression (X$_5$ Against Y)*

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	4173435108.055	840984636.833		4.963	.000
	Loan capital	.050	.018	.433	2.800	.008

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Y = 4173435108.055+ 0.050X$_5$

    (a) Constant of 4173435108.055 means that if the loan capital value of 0, then SHU of 4173435108.055.

    (b) The regression coefficient of loan capital variable of 0.050 means that if loan capital increases one unit, then SHU will increase by 0.050.

3.9.5 Simple Correlation Analysis

(1) Analysis of the Effect of Loan Capital on SHU

Table – 14: *Simple Correlation (X$_5$ Against Y)*

Correlations

Pearson Correlation	SHU	SHU	1.000
		Loan Capital	.433
	Loan Capital	SHU	.433
		Loan Capital	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	SHU	SHU	.
		Loan Capital	.004
	Loan Capital	SHU	.004
		Loan Capital	.
N	SHU	SHU	36
		Loan Capital	36
	Loan Capital	SHU	36
		Loan Capital	36

Bootstrap for Pearson Correlation[a]	Bias	SHU	SHU	.000
			Loan Capital	-.010
		Loan Capital	SHU	-.010
			Loan Capital	.000
	Std. Error	SHU	SHU	.000
			Loan Capital	.136
		Loan Capital	SHU	.136
			Loan Capital	.000
	95% Confidence Interval	Lower	SHU	SHU	1.000
			Loan Capital	.110
		Loan Capital	SHU	.110
			Loan Capital	1.000
		Upper	SHU	SHU	1.000
			Loan Capital	.641
		Loan Capital	SHU	.641
			Loan Capital	1.000

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Source: *Data Processed with SPSS*

Based on the above table exposes the correlation coefficient value of 0.433 between (X_5) loan capital to (Y) SHU, the value has the same relationship level according to the table of coefficient intervals. This value means the relationship between these two variables is. That is, if the variable loan capital increases, then the SHU will increase and vice versa. Significance in this study is 0.004 which is smaller than 0.05. Based on the provisions, if the significant number <0.05 then the relationship between the two variables is significant.

Based on SPSS output table, the result between loan capital variable with SHU shows that the correlation coefficient correlation between the two variables is significant and moderate.

3.9.6 Multiple Analysis

(1) Asset Influence Analysis, Business Volume, Number of Members, Own Capital and Loan Capital to SHU

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.905[a]	.820	.790	1625204392.000

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

b. Predictors: (Constant), Loan Capital, Business Volume Number of Members, assets, Owner's equity

ANOVA[a]					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	360775182399999970000.000	5	72155036480000000000.000	27.318	.000[b]
Residual	79238679510000000000.000	30	2641289317000000000.000		
Total	440013861900000000000.000	35			

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	13261613920.000	3148467818.000		4.212	.000
Assets	-.036	.022	-.567	-1.624	.115
business volume	.165	.020	.937	8.334	.000
number of member	-137964.142	65185.376	-.749	-2.116	.043
owner equity's	.101	.051	.924	1.998	.055
loan capital	.017	.020	.150	.868	.392

a. Dependent Variable: SHU

Source: *Data processed with SPSS*

The results of the above table can be read as follows:

From the output can be formed a regression equation:

1. **$Y = 13261613924.005 - 0.036X_1 + 0.165X_2 - 137964.142X_3 + 0.101X_4 + 0.017X_5$**
   - The constant of 13261613924.005 states that if there are no assets, business volume, total members, own capital, and loan capital then SHU remains at 13261613924.005
   - If X_1 (Assets) increases 1 unit then Y (SHU) will increase -0.036
   - If X_2 (Business Volume) increases 1 unit then Y (SHU) will increase 0.165
   - If X_3 (Number of members) increases 1 unit then Y (SHU) will increase -137964.142
   - If X_4 (Own Capital) increases 1 unit then Y (SHU) will increase by 0.101
   - If X_5 (Loan Capital) increases 1 unit then Y (SHU) will increase by 0.017
2. The result of partial correlation analysis is as follows:
   - The relationship of X_1 (Assets) to Y (SHU) of 0.369 means there is a low relation between the second variable.
   - The X_2 (Business Volume) relationship to Y (SHU) of 0.825 means a very strong relationship between the second variable.
   - The relationship of X_3 (Number of Members) to Y (SHU) of 0.167 means a low relation between the second variable.
   - The relationship of X_4 (own capital) to Y (SHU) of 0.342 means a low relation between the second variable.
   - The relationship of X_5 (Loan Capital) to Y (SHU) of 0.433 means a low relation between the second variable.

3. The results of simultaneous correlation analysis are as follows:
   - The relationship X_1 (Assets), X_2 (Business Volume), X_3 (Number of Members), X_4 (Own Capital), and X_5 (Loan Capital) simultaneously of 0.905 means a very strong relationship between all variables.
4. Test t to test the significance of constants and any independent variables.
   - **H_0:** regression coefficient is not significant
   - **H_a:** significant regression coefficient
   - Decision making (based on Significant)
   - If sig > 0,05 (α) then H_0 is accepted
   - If sig < 0,05 (α) then H_0 is rejected
   - Sig X_1 value of 0.115 and X_5 of 0.392; so that X_1 and X_5 affect Y, sig / significance, independent variables have significant under or equal to 0.05. This means that the assets, business volume, number of members, own capital, loan capital significantly influence SHU, while Sig X_2 is 0.055 > 0.05.
   - The value of t arithmetic of -1.624 (X_1), 8.334 (X_2), -2.116 (X_3), 1,998 (X_4), 0.868 (X_5) compared with the value table or t 0.025: n-1-k obtained t value table = 2.03011 then the value of arithmetic X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 > t table so that Assets, Business Volume, Number of Members, Own Capital, Savings Capital significantly influenced SHU.
5. The coefficient determination coefficient determination (Adjusted R Square) of 0820 means 82.0% variable Y can be explained by X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 the remaining (18.0%) influenced by other factors.
6. The value of F arithmetic of 27.318 compared with the value of F table (dk numerator = 5, and dk denominator = nm-1 = 36-5-1 = 30; α = 2.53, so F arithmetic> F table then there is a significant relationship between variables X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 with Y.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine whether there is influence of assets, business volume, number of members, own capital and loan capital of operating surplus (SHU). Based on the results of the analysis in the previous chapter can be summarized as follows:

1. The regression coefficient of asset variable is positive and significant at the 5% level of 0.027, it shows that if the asset increases then Operating Surplus (SHU) will rise with the assumption of another constant variable. The asset has significant effect on SHU, it is indicated by significant value of 0.027 (P > 0,05), meaning the first hypothesis that "assumed asset has positive and significant effect to SHU cooperative", proved. The amount of Operating Surplus (SHU) collected by cooperatives depends on the size of the assets. Assuming that the other factor remains, if the assets increase then the amount of SHU will also be large as well.
2. The regression coefficient of business volume variables is positive and significant at the 5% level of 0.000, this indicates that if the volume of business increases then the Operating Surplus (SHU) will rise with the assumption that other variables are constant. The volume of business has a significant effect on SHU, this is indicated by a significant value of 0,000 (P > 0.05), meaning the first hypothesis which states

"suspected business volume positively and significantly impacts SHU cooperative", proved. The amount of SHU collected by cooperatives depends on the volume of business. Assuming that the other factor remains, if the volume of business increases then the amount of SHU will also be large as well.

3. Regression coefficient variable number of members assessed positive and significant at level 5% that is 0,027, this shows that if asset increase then SHU will go up with assumption of other variable constant. The asset has significant effect on SHU, it is indicated by significant value of 0.027 ($P > 0,05$), meaning the first hypothesis that "assumed asset has positive and significant effect to SHU cooperative", proved. The amount of Operating Surplus (SHU) collected by cooperatives depends on the size of the assets. Assuming that the other factor remains, if the assets increase then the amount of SHU will also be large as well.

4. The regression coefficient of capital itself is positive and significant at the 5% level of 0.037, this indicates that if the capital itself increases then Operating Surplus (SHU) will rise with the assumption of other variables constant. Own capital has significant effect to SHU, it is indicated by significant value of 0.041 ($P > 0,05$), it means first hypothesis that "allegedly own capital has positive and significant effect to SHU cooperative", proven. The amount of SHU collected by the cooperative depends on the amount of capital itself. Assuming that other factors remain, if the capital itself increases then the amount of SHU will also be large as well, as more volume of business that occurs in the operation.

5. The regression coefficient of loan capital variables is positive and significant at the 5% level of 0.05, this indicates that if the loan capital increases then Operating Surplus (SHU) will rise with the assumption that other variables are constant. Loan capital significantly affects SHU, this is indicated by significant value of 0.008 ($P > 0.05$), meaning the first hypothesis which states "suspected loan capital has positive and significant effect to SHU cooperative", proven. The amount of SHU that can be collected by the cooperative is determined by the amount of capital itself. Assuming that other factors remain, if the capital increase then the amount of SHU will also be large as well, as more business transactions that occur in operation.

6. Seeing from the R^2 test it still has other variables outside the model that also influence explain the independent variable sektitar 82% variable that can explain other than variable asset, business volume, number of members, own capital, and loan capital.

ADVICES

1. Assets have positive and significant impact on Operating Surplus (SHU) so that regular asset turnover is required to improve SHU.

2. The business volume has positive and significant effect to SHU so that the existing product in the cooperative needs to be done a new innovation in order to high purchasing power level, if consumer purchasing power is high then SHU level will increase.

3. The number of Members shall have no effect and shall not be significant to SHU so that coaching members shall be required to increase member productivity to develop business volume.

4. The amount of own capital has a positive and significant effect on SHU so that the education for the board is improved to be able to manage their own capital and invite members to pay principal savings and mandatory savings so that own capital can be utilized optimally possible.

5. The amount of loan capital has a positive and significant impact on SHU so it is necessary to expand the network with other financial institutions to be able to borrow more capital and when the loan capital is larger than it can expand the volume of business with.

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